UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/22398
22 March 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 21 MARCH 1991 FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

By resolution 669 (1990), adopted by the Security Council at its 2942nd meeting, on 24 September 1990, the Council, recalling its resolution 661 (1990) of 6 August 1990, entrusted the Security Council Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) concerning the situation between Iraq and Kuwait with the task of examining requests for assistance under the provisions of Article 50 of the Charter of the United Nations and making recommendations to the President of the Security Council for appropriate action.

By a letter dated 18 March 1990 (document S/22021/Add.2), the Chairman of the Committee transmitted the recommendations of the Committee with regard to the Syrian Arab Republic and Djibouti.

At consultations of the whole of the Security Council, held on 21 March 1991, it was decided to inform you of the above-mentioned recommendations of the Security Council Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) concerning the situation between Iraq and Kuwait pursuant to resolution 669 (1990) in connection with requests for assistance under the provisions of Article 50 of the Charter of the United Nations and to request you to implement the actions contained in the recommendations.

(Signed) Peter HOHENFELLNER
President of the Security Council

91-09300 2830a (E)

READEX FICHE

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/22399
22 March 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC/ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 22 MARCH 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF KUWAIT TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Further to my letter of 14 March 1991, I should like to forward the assessment by the Ministry of Transportation of Kuwaiti property at the Shuwaikh and Shu'aiba Ports seized or damaged by Iraq.

I should appreciate it if you would arrange for this letter to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mohammad A. ABULHASAN
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex

[Original: Arabic]

Ministry of Transportation

Specified below are some of the naval units stolen from the ports of Shuwaikh and Shu'aiba and transferred to Iraq.

Some of the naval units stolen from the port of Shuwaikh

1. Musayir
2. Mutali'
3. Murshid I
4. Murshid II
5. Marghub
6. Mushahid
7. Musharik III
8. Musharik IV
9. Farih XXII
10. Farih XXI
11. Mubawiz
12. Mundhir
13. Mutarid
14. Shawati' I
15. Shawati' II
16. Lighter I, II, III
17. Jamarik I
18. Jamarik II
19. 8 fire-fighting vessels

Some of the naval units stolen from the port of Shu'aiba

1. Al-Munqif
2. Al-Yarmuk
3. Lad'ami
4. Mulihh
5. Irsa' I
6. Irsa' II

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Security Council

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GENERAL

S/22400
22 March 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Secretary-General has received the attached letter from the President of the Security Council. In light of its final paragraph, he is circulating the letter herewith as a document of the Security Council for the attention of all States.

Annex

Letter dated 22 March 1991 from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to inform you that the members of the Security Council, in consultations of the whole, held on 22 March 1991, took note of the following decision of the Security Council Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) concerning the situation between Iraq and Kuwait, adopted at its 36th meeting, on 22 March 1991, with regard to the determination of humanitarian needs in Iraq:

"1. The Security Council Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) concerning the situation between Iraq and Kuwait has carefully considered Under-Secretary-General Ahtisaari's report of 20 March 1991 on his recent visit to Iraq (S/22366), as well as the report of the ICRC of 19 March 1991 (S/AC.25/1991/COMM.102) summarizing the conclusions of its own delegation in Iraq.

"2. Under paragraph 5 of resolution 666 (1990), the Committee has the power to determine, after receiving all relevant reports and information, that circumstances have arisen in which there is an urgent humanitarian need to supply foodstuffs to Iraq in order to relieve human suffering; and in that event the Committee will report promptly to the Council its decision as to how such needs will be met.

"3. In the light of the new information available to it, the Committee has decided to make, with immediate effect, a general determination that humanitarian circumstances apply with respect to the entire civilian population of Iraq in all parts of Iraq's national territory. The Committee has also concluded that civilian and humanitarian imports to Iraq as identified in Mr. Ahtisaari's report are integrally related to the supply of foodstuffs and supplies intended strictly for medical purposes (which are exempt from sanctions under the provisions of resolution 661 (1990)) and that such imports should also be allowed with immediate effect.

"4. The Committee decides upon a simple notification procedure for foodstuffs supplied to Iraq and a no-objection procedure for those civilian and humanitarian imports (other than supplies intended strictly for medical purposes) described in the preceding paragraph.

"5. Subject to prior notification to the Committee of the flight and its contents, the Committee hereby gives general approval under paragraph 4 (b) of resolution 670 (1990) for all flights which carry only foodstuffs or supplies intended strictly for medical purposes. This procedure applies equally to the civilian and humanitarian imports referred to in paragraph 3 above, the supply of which is subject to the no-objection procedure laid down in paragraph 4.

"6. It notes with satisfaction that the Government of Iraq has assured Mr. Ahtisaari's mission that it would accept a system of monitoring of imports and their utilization. The Secretary-General is requested, in consultation with the Government of Iraq and the ICRC, to arrange for such a system of on the spot monitoring to proceed in conjunction with the despatch of United Nations personnel to Iraq to supervise the effective utilization, for the benefit of the civilian population in all areas, of all imports to be established under the responsibility of the United Nations."

I have the honour to request that you bring the above-mentioned decision to the attention of all States.

(Signed) Peter HOHENFELLNER
President of the Security Council

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/22401
26 March 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 26 MARCH 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

Upon instructions from my Government, and with reference to the letter of the Permanent Representative of Iraq contained in Security Council document S/22397, I have the honour to bring the following to your attention.

The Islamic Republic of Iran categorically rejects the baseless, irresponsible and potentially dangerous allegations contained in the above-mentioned letter. Iran fully observes the terms of cease-fire and has closely monitored the developments in border region in view of the special circumstances inside Iraq and possible abuse of the situation by suspicious elements. I should point out, however, that since the outbreak of recent hostilities between Iraq and the allied forces, there have been frequent instances of technical and in cases serious Iraqi violations of the terms of cease-fire between Iran and Iraq. My Government will, in due course and in line with its past practice, provide the details of these violations which include infiltrations into Iranian territory, violations of airspace and territorial waters of the Islamic Republic of Iran and firing of artillery across the border into Iranian territory.

As I clearly stated in my letter of 22 March 1991 (S/22379), the Islamic Republic of Iran, which pursued a policy of neutrality in the course of the recent war, does not interfere in the internal affairs of Iraq and has rejected the allegations advanced in order to distract international attention from the internal difficulties faced by the Iraqi authorities as well as reports of horrifying measures adopted by Iraqi armed forces against Iraqi civilians.

It will be highly appreciated if this letter were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Kamal KHARRAZI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

91-09690 2840a (E)

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/22402
26 March 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 26 MARCH 1991 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE PERMANENT OBSERVER MISSION OF PALESTINE TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to request that, in accordance with its previous practice, the Security Council invite the Deputy Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations to participate in the debate on the item entitled "The situation in the occupied Arab territories".

(Signed) Riyad MONSOUR
Deputy Permanent Observer of
Palestine to the United Nations
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

91-09708 2161i (E)

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General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/46/122
S/22403
27 March 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-sixth session
Item 72 of the preliminary list*
UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND WORKS
AGENCY FOR PALESTINE REFUGEES
IN THE NEAR EAST

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-sixth year

Letter dated 26 March 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Japan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of the decision made on 26 March 1991 by the Government of Japan to make a donation to the Gulf crisis-related emergency food distribution programme of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would arrange to have the text of the present letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under item 72 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Yoshio HATANO
Ambassador Extraordinary
and Plenipotentiary
Permanent Representative of
Japan to the United Nations

* A/46/50.

ANNEX

Donation of the Government of Japan to the Gulf crisis-related emergency food distribution programme of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East

1. The Government of Japan, in response to a request from the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), decided on Tuesday, 26 March 1991, to make a contribution of 1.37 billion yen (approximately $US 10 million) from its reserve fund in support of the efforts of UNRWA on behalf of Palestinians living in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

2. The Palestinians in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip are facing deteriorating economic conditions and food shortages because of the cessation of income remitted by migratory workers in the Gulf region, the decrease in economic assistance from nations in the Gulf region, and the curfew imposed by the Israeli authorities in the occupied territories as a result of the Gulf crisis. UNRWA established an emergency food distribution programme for 295,000 households (about 1.7 million people) in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip for the three-month period that began in mid-January this year in order to address the problem of malnutrition among the Palestinian people, and it has sent requests to various countries in the world for donations towards the sum of about $US 33 million needed to implement the said programme. On 7 March, a letter from the Acting Commissioner-General of UNRWA was dispatched to the Japanese Government requesting a contribution to the programme.

3. In response, the Government of Japan, in a humanitarian effort to help eliminate the problem of malnutrition among the Palestinians caused by the Gulf crisis, has decided to extend this emergency aid. The Japanese donation is the largest donation from a single country and is second only to that of the European Community.

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General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/46/123
S/22404
27 March 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-sixth session
Item 29 of the preliminary list*
THE SITUATION IN AFGHANISTAN AND ITS IMPLICATIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-sixth year

Letter dated 27 March 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Pakistan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to refer to the message dated 19 March 1991 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Kabul regime addressed to you (A/46/119-S/22369), in which he has once again made allegations against the Government of Pakistan in the recent upsurge of fighting inside Afghanistan. I have been instructed by my Government to inform you that those charges are devoid of truth and are rejected as baseless.

The Kabul regime is in the habit of making unfounded accusations of Pakistani involvement each time it comes under military pressure from the Afghan Mujahideen. As is universally recognized, the conflict inside Afghanistan cannot be resolved without the establishment of a broad-based government acceptable to the majority of the Afghan people. All segments of Afghan society reject the present regime as illegal and as one that is responsible for the colossal tragedy suffered by Afghanistan for more than a decade.

The regime's tirade cannot hide the fact that the Afghan Mujahideen groups are militarily active, not only in Khost but throughout Afghanistan, and control almost the entire countryside. These areas frequently come under heavy attacks by the Kabul armed forces. The large number of refugees who have recently fled from Khost into Pakistan have reported 14 scud missile attacks since mid-March, in addition to aerial bombardment of the area, resulting in heavy civilian casualties.

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* A/46/50.

I should like to reiterate that the Government of Pakistan remains resolutely committed to a political settlement of the Afghan problem. It firmly believes that the centre-piece of an acceptable solution must necessarily be the transfer of power to a broad-based government, representing the will of the Afghan people, and to this end Pakistan will extend its cooperation to all initiatives taken in good faith, especially the peace efforts by Your Excellency.

Pakistan has a deep and abiding interest in the restoration of a peaceful, independent, sovereign, non-aligned and Islamic Afghanistan. We desire stability in our region, which has been disturbed for so long because of the festering conflict in Afghanistan. Also, we wish to see that the more than 3 million Afghan refugees, who have sought shelter on our soil, are able to return to their homeland voluntarily in safety and honour at the earliest possible moment.

I have further the honour to request that the text of the present letter be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under item 29 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Jamsheed K. A. MARKER
Ambassador and Permanent Representative

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GENERAL

S/22405
27 March 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 27 MARCH 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

On behalf of the Unified Command established pursuant to Security Council resolution 84 of 7 July 1950, I have the honour to submit a special report of the United Nations Command concerning the appointment of Major General Hwang Won-Tak as the UNCMAC Senior member.

I request that this letter, together with the enclosed special report of the United Nations Command, be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Thomas R. PICKERING

Annex

United Nations Command Special Report to the
United Nations Security Council

This report provides notice that, effective 25 March 1991, Major General Hwang Won-Tak, Republic of Korea Army, assumes duties as the United Nations Command Military Armistice Commission Senior Member. He replaces Major General James F. Record, United States Air Force.

United Nations Security Council resolution 84 (1950) established the United Nations Command and requested reports, as appropriate, on activities of the Unified Command. To end that conflict, the Commander In Chief, United Nations Command signed the Armistice Agreement and currently maintains that agreement on behalf of the United Nations and the Republic of Korea. Paragraph 20 of the Armistice Agreement established a Military Armistice Commission to oversee Armistice affairs. The Armistice Agreement does not address Military Armistice Commission membership by nationality or United Nations affiliation and it gives no guidelines for designating a senior member. Each side of the Military Armistice Commission, the United Nations Command and the Korean People's Army/Chinese People's Volunteers (KPA/CPV), has discretionary authority to appoint its members; such appointments cannot be subject to review or approval by the other side. The new appointment will not cause any significant change in the way the Military Armistice Commission functions.

The United Nations Command reaffirms its commitment to provisions of relevant United Nations Security Council resolutions to maintain the Korean Armistice and preserve peace on the Peninsula.

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S/22406
27 March 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 26 MARCH 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF KUWAIT TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to enclose herewith a statement made by H.E. Dr. Badr Jassem Al-Yaqoub, Minister of Information and Minister of State for National Assembly Affairs, on behalf of the Government of Kuwait.

I should appreciate it if you would arrange for this letter to be circulated as an official document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mohammad A. ABULHASAN
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex

[Original: Arabic]

Statement made by Dr. Badr Jassem Al-Yaqoub, Kuwaiti Minister of Information and Minister of State for National Assembly Affairs, on 26 March 1991

Dr. Badr Jassem Al-Yaqoub, the Kuwaiti Minister of Information and Minister of State for National Assembly Affairs, has made the following statement concerning the rumours that are circulating in some political and media circles to the effect that Kuwait is mistreating its Palestinian brothers residing in Kuwait:

"1. These strategems, lies and allegations which are being circulated to the detriment of Kuwait under the present circumstances are merely a continuation of the hostile policy that has been pursued by well-known parties since the beginning of the criminal Iraqi invasion of Kuwait's territory. We are fully confident that world public opinion will not be deceived by these strategems, that it will realize their underlying aims and objectives and that it will be able to separate the wheat from the chaff.

2. Kuwait has always diligently endeavoured to apply the law fully to all Kuwaiti and non-Kuwaiti residents alike, without discrimination among them on grounds of race, origin or affiliation. Anyone who infringes or violates the sacrosanct provisions of the law is subject to its penalties in keeping with the principle of the rule of law and public order in the State, as is the practice throughout the world.

3. If certain acts have been committed against Kuwaiti or other residents in the circumstances that Kuwait has been experiencing, these matters will be referred to the judicial authorities for judgement in accordance with the law and Kuwait's consistent practice.

Kuwait wishes to assure world public opinion, at all levels from leaders to Governments, peoples and organizations, that it will maintain its tradition as a land of security, justice and peace and that, even under the present circumstances that it is experiencing in the aftermath of the criminal aggression against its territory, Kuwait is perfectly willing to receive all petitions and claims concerning any allegedly unlawful practices against residents of Kuwait, so that appropriate measures can be taken in this regard in accordance with the provisions of the law. Kuwait also affirms its full willingness to receive representatives of international humanitarian bodies and organizations in order to examine this question."

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/22407
27 March 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 27 MARCH 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, and further to my letter dated 25 March 1991 concerning ongoing violations of Iraqi airspace by aircraft belonging to the United States Air Force, I have the honour to inform you that these United States air operations on 25 and 26 March 1991 took the following form:

I. On 25 March 1991

1. The United States air operations amounted to 138 sorties flown by 65 formations.

2. The aircraft flew at altitudes of 2-9 km and at a speed of 800 kph.

3. The aircraft types were identified as F.14s and F.15s.

4. The enemy aircraft focused on the areas of southern Baghdad, northern Baghdad and the city of Baghdad.

5. The objective of the enemy aircraft was to engage in surveillance and provocation, since they flew over the city of Baghdad several times.

II. On 26 March 1991

1. The United States air operations amounted to 126 sorties flown by 63 formations.

2. The aircraft flew at altitudes of 2-8 km and at a speed of 800 kph.

3. The aircraft types were identified as F.14s and F.15s.

4. The enemy aircraft focused on the city of Baghdad, southern Baghdad, northern Baghdad and the western region.

5. The objective of the enemy aircraft was to engage in surveillance and provocation, since they flew over the city of Baghdad several times.

I should be grateful if you would kindly have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

Accept, Sir, etc.

(Signed) Abdul Amir AL-ANBARI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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GENERAL

S/22408
27 March 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Following consultations of the Security Council, the President made the following statement, on behalf of the Council, at its 2980th meeting on 27 March 1991, in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "The situation in the occupied Arab territories":

"The members of the Security Council are gravely concerned by the continued deterioration of the situation in the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem, and especially by the current serious situation resulting from the imposition of curfews by Israel.

"The members of the Security Council deplore the decision of 24 March 1991 by the Government of Israel to expel four Palestinian civilians in violation of the Geneva Convention Relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War of 12 August 1949, which is applicable to the above-mentioned territories, and in contravention of relevant resolutions of the Security Council.

"The members of the Security Council also call upon Israel to desist from deporting Palestinians and to ensure the safe return of those deported.

"Recalling Security Council resolution 681 (1990) and other Security Council resolutions, the members of the Security Council will keep the situation described in paragraph 1 above under review".

91-09888 2163i (E)

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/22409
28 March 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 28 MARCH 1991 FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Further to my letter to you dated 20 March 1991 (S/22366), I have the honour to inform you that the mission led by Under-Secretary-General Martti Ahtisaari to assess the humanitarian needs arising in the immediate post-crisis environment in Iraq and Kuwait visited Kuwait from 23 to 27 March 1991.

The report of the mission is submitted herewith for the consideration of the members of the Security Council.

(Signed) Javier PEREZ de CUELLAR

Report to the Secretary-General on humanitarian needs in Kuwait in the immediate post-crisis environment by a mission to the area led by Mr. Martti Ahtisaari, Under-Secretary-General for Administration and Management, dated 28 March 1991

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INTRODUCTION

1. You asked me to travel, as a matter of urgency, to Kuwait and Iraq to assess humanitarian needs there in the immediate post-crisis environment, and to bring with me a team comprising representatives of the appropriate United Nations agencies and programmes. Your decision was announced in a press statement on 1 March 1991.

2. On 3 March 1991, the President of the Security Council made a statement on behalf of the Council, in which it welcomed your announcement and invited you to keep it informed in the shortest possible time of the progress of this mission, in respect of which it pledged to take immediate action (S/22322).

3. I submitted a report to you on the first part of my mission, that relating to Iraq, on 20 March 1991 and, in a letter of that date, you transmitted it to the President of the Security Council (S/22366). As noted in your letter, the Mission was to commence its visit to Kuwait on 22 March 1991, and you stated that you would convey to the Council the report on that visit as soon as possible.

4. After consultations at Headquarters, I myself departed for the mission area on 23 March, arriving in Kuwait on 25 March. I was received there by the Minister of Planning of the Kuwaiti Government, Mr. Suleiman Abdul-Razaq Al-Mutawa, and by members of the mission, who had remained in Bahrain after my departure for Headquarters on 19 March and had preceded me to Kuwait on 23 March.

5. In Kuwait, the Mission comprised representatives of the Secretariat, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Coordinator (UNDRO), the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the World Food Programme (WFP) and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO). It received substantial assistance from Mr. Abdulrahim Abby Farah and members of his mission who were at the time in Kuwait looking into the subject of damages sustained by Kuwait during events subsequent to 2 August 1990 and, in particular, from the technical knowledge and experience of members of Mr. Farah's mission from the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). It was also materially assisted by representatives of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) office in the Arab Gulf States, and by a World Health Organization (WHO) mission that was also in the country at that time. The mission completed its work in Kuwait on 27 March and departed on that date. I returned to New York today, 28 March 1991.

I. MODUS OPERANDI IN KUWAIT

6. In close consultation with myself, members of the mission who had remained in Bahrain while I was undertaking consultations in New York began their work immediately upon arrival in Kuwait on 23 March 1991. Teams began to meet with Kuwaiti officials in the fields of food, agriculture, water, sanitation, health, transportation, communications, energy and environmental matters, and to visit various sites and locations throughout Kuwait. Upon my arrival on 25 March 1991 I

was briefed by senior members of the mission and immediately met for a working session with Mr. Suleiman Abdul-Razaq Al-Mutawa, Minister of Planning in the Government of Kuwait. With him, I was then briefed at Camp Freedom by Brigadier-General Mooney, United States Army, and members of the Kuwaiti Joint Task Force. I met that evening with Mr. Sheikh Nasser As-Sabah, Minister of State in the Kuwaiti Foreign Ministry, and other Ministers. On 26 March I was received by His Highness, Sheikh Saad Al-Abdullah As-Salim As-Sabah, Crown Prince and Prime Minister of Kuwait. I also met with Mr. Abdul-Wahab Al-Fozan, Minister of Health, and with representatives of the diplomatic community. I toured the city of Kuwait and by helicopter, many parts of the country and saw conditions there. Members of the mission accompanied me on these visits and inspections and continued and completed their technical work in the country. With the excellent cooperation of Mr. Farah and his team I and my mission had access to relevant aspects of its technical findings, upon which certain parts of this report also draw. I was briefed by Dr. Daniel Tarantola of a WHO mission that had been invited to the country by the Government of Kuwait for an assessment of health conditions and needs.

7. The Kuwaiti authorities afforded the mission their fullest cooperation.

II. SUMMARY OF FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS IN REGARD TO KUWAIT

8. A summary of the mission's findings and conclusions is set out below. It is based upon a number of internal working papers, technical annexes, visits to sites and oral reports by members of the mission and by other United Nations specialists present at the time in Kuwait.

A. General remarks

9. Kuwait is scarred by the ravages of illegal occupation and, subsidiarily, of war. At least two thirds of the population present on 2 August 1990 are now scattered throughout the world. Those who remained have fresh memory of a brutal occupation and the sacking and pillaging of their homes, their resources and their environment. Many vividly recount inhuman or degrading treatment undergone by themselves or family members. I and my mission saw for ourselves prolific evidence of arson, looting, malicious destruction of homes, businesses, markets, museums, libraries and all that a nation cherishes. Kuwait's coast is disfigured by broken buildings and rolls of barbed wire; its beaches made lethal by hundreds of thousands of mines. Above it hangs a thick cloud of oily dark smoke that, on some days, brings a chilly twilight at noon, as well as still-uncharted perils to health. No one knows exactly how many of its oil wells are on fire; but at least half, perhaps 600 to 700, are belching flames and smoke. From the air, the horizon sometimes comprises only black clouds and pillars of fire, torched in a final deliberate onslaught by retreating troops. The environmental havoc still cannot be authoritatively assessed, but its consequences are already felt by neighbouring countries, and may affect yet others still more distant. Rivers, ponds and even lakes of spilling oil lie on the sand and edge towards the wadis, the roads and the

sea. Power stations, oil refineries, communications facilities and water-desalination plants have been destroyed by war or vandalized so that they are irreparable. Harbours are blocked, ships sunk, cranes toppled. Life-preserving medical equipment, even ambulances, have been removed; mainframe computers have been ripped out of government offices and carried off.

10. This scene of devastation, some being calculated, much wanton, was, I learned, even worse four weeks ago, when Kuwaitis began to return to their liberated country. For much has already been done, as the following paragraphs will show, to put Kuwait back on the road to reconstruction. Food supplies are being brought in and distributed, although both officials and observers say that such distribution has at times been somewhat uneven. Some water and power have been restored. Petrol is being made available, free of charge, even for private vehicles. Telephone communications have been partly re-established, and international traffic will soon follow. An assessment of damages to homes, businesses and economic facilities and resources is under way, and much contracting for reconstruction has already been completed. Means of internal and external transportation are starting to function, in a limited fashion, even though there may still be limited air- and seaport capability and many vehicles were stolen or destroyed. Teams of specialists are beginning to assess and remedy the oilfield disasters. A Kuwaiti Government is in place (at this time, on a caretaker basis) and, despite vast logistical and all other species of practical problems, is drawing up plans for reconstruction. It is working closely with a joint Kuwaiti task force, comprising elements of the armed forces allied with Kuwait in the recent conflict, which was established in December 1990 to plan for the time when liberation should have taken place. The allied element of the Joint Task Force comprises civil affairs elements of the United States, United Kingdom, French, Canadian and Saudi Arabian armed forces, with medical, communications, police, transportation, intelligence, aviation, finance, engineering and sanitation specialists and teams from those Governments. At a briefing on 25 March 1991 General Mooney of the United States Army and some of his senior staff described the work of the Joint Task Force in regard to water, food and medical supplies, sanitation, power, telecommunications and transportation, as well as in regard to damage assessment and surveys during the period from December 1990 to date. He said that contracts worth more than $US 550 million had already been signed for work in these various areas. The Joint Task Force said that it believed that the country had now largely overcome the emergency phase and that it anticipated that power and communications would be effectively restored by mid-April in Kuwait City and that most services would be functioning throughout the country in between three and six months. The oil industry would take the longest to restore. The Minister of Planning called the burning of the oil wells "the crime of all centuries", because of its multifarious short- and long-term negative consequences - health, environmental, economic - for Kuwait and other countries as well. General Mooney said that the amount of unexploded mines and other ordnance was colossal. There was, he added, a good military programme for clearance, but he said that he had never seen so much of that hazard before. Many members of the mission saw unexploded weaponry during their work in Kuwait. The Task Force said that clearance of the quantities left behind exceeded the capabilities of the allied forces.

11. Kuwaiti government ministers told me that they were taking the opportunity to review questions of population composition and the future of the workforce. Prior to 2 August 1990 the population was about 2.3 million, of whom about 700,000 were Kuwaiti nationals (about 30 per cent). Most of the population had left the country during the period of occupation and conflict. At the time of my mission to Kuwait, estimates of the remaining population varied between 600,000 and 700,000, of whom perhaps one third were Kuwaitis. The authorities have recommended that their exiled countrymen not return to Kuwait for three months to allow essential services to be rehabilitated, and spoke of the possibility that the future permanent population should be limited, with others being in the country on a more or less short-term basis. They planned that return from exile should keep pace with the gradual resumption of economic activity, the re-establishment of basic social amenities and the reduction of environmental health hazards. While the mission was in Kuwait this policy had not yet been finalized.

12. As during the previous mission to Iraq, we focused our initial attention upon the basic areas of humanitarian concern: the need for shelter, food supplies, clean water, sanitation and adequate health support, as well as on the logistical capability to make these effective for the people as a whole. Particular local conditions may create additional hazards. The account which follows regarding the situation in these various areas of basic concern is affected in one form or another by the general factors that I have sketched above. Kuwait, with the assistance of the Governments cooperating with it in the Joint Task Force, is steadily assessing its needs and seeking to overcome them within the parameters which it is establishing. My recommendations are formulated in the spirit of cooperation with which my mission was received and welcomed, and in the context of the assistance of which the international community is, I believe, capable.

B. Food and agriculture

13. Prior to August 1990, Kuwait imported approximately 95 per cent of its food needs, with local agriculture and fisheries playing only a minor role in the national economy (0.7 per cent of gross domestic product (GDP) in 1989). The country had established a six months' strategic food reserve, which was substantially looted during the occupation. Despite this, a sufficient quantity remained to sustain the population until liberation.

14. Emergency food plans for the next three months are hypothesized upon a population of 800,000. The country is organized into 40 consumer cooperatives, each having a food distribution centre. The State-run Kuwait Supply Company has, since liberation, imported large amounts of food. These staples are distributed directly to the cooperatives and then made available, free of charge, to their members. Apart from this, items such as meat, fruits, vegetables and eggs are sold at subsidized prices, and in some instances made available free of charge, to cooperative members. Private retail facilities are now also beginning to open. Some shortages, apparently due to delivery delays, have been noted in respect of baby products and, on the whole, only logistical and administration bottlenecks at frontiers have hampered the general reinstitution of supplies.

15. However, the overall situation has not as yet permitted the reinstatement of the domestic agricultural and fisheries industries whose expansion had been encouraged in recent years. The spread of oil across the land towards the sea and the heavily mined coastal areas have bleak implications for the future of this sector.

16. The mission concluded that the Kuwaiti Government has already established an effective food system aimed at ensuring proper standards of nourishment and preventing suffering amongst the whole population of Kuwait, although it heard a number of complaints that there had been discrimination against certain groups, especially in the days immediately following liberation. It does not appear that any further external food aid is required by Kuwait.

C. Water, sanitation and health

17. Kuwait's water supply depends largely on desalination and partly on artesian reservoirs. Moderate damage was done to the infrastructure by events subsequent to 2 August 1990, and the mission saw one desalination plant which appeared to have been wrecked by the departing forces and was said to be irreparable. Water has, however, been available in limited quantities and areas since liberation. The Joint Task Force informed the mission that it had distributed 11.75 million litres since that time in bulk or bottles. As power was restored, supplies were slowly returning to normal and reaching more neighbourhoods. The authorities believed that the situation would return to normal in a matter of weeks. It remains necessary, however, to monitor the quality of water being supplied, having regard to all the circumstances, including the various current environmental problems.

18. As regards sanitation, the country's three major plants suffered no structural damage and only superficial repairs are required. The Joint Task Force estimated that the system would be fully operational, having been thoroughly tested, by the end of March. A contract for the collection of garbage has been concluded and this is being undertaken.

19. Prior to 2 August 1990 the standard of health care in Kuwait was one of the highest in the world. The national health services had gradually expanded their scope by creating diagnostic and treatment facilities for non-communicable diseases, which required a constantly increasing level of technical sophistication and amount of resources. This was reflected by the number and quality of health facilities, the efficiency of the emergency care service and the creation of centres specializing in a wide range of advanced medical techniques. Six regional and 9 specialized hospitals, 72 health centres and several medico-social institutions in the country were providing medical care and rehabilitation services to the entire population, free of charge. Over 3,200 doctors and 9,900 nurses - the great majority being foreign - were providing such services, with a ratio to the population of around 2.3 million that compared favourably with most countries in the world. Many of the medical technicians whose skilled work helped to make this advanced system work were also from overseas.

20. The immediate consequence of the invasion was the departure from Kuwait of a very large number of medical personnel. The situation is now critical as regards, especially, nursing and technical staff, and the mission was told that the authorities were seeking to recruit several hundred nurses from abroad. The environment is also medically challenging, having special regard to pollution and widely prevalent explosives. Many hospitals, specialists clinics and health centres are either closed down or are operating at reduced capacity. There was little structural damage to the health facilities, which were also used by the occupying forces, but advanced equipment was removed and some destruction was carried out by departing troops. Despite these major difficulties, existing medical, surgical and dental facilities are able to deal with the most urgent needs of a population, which is temporarily reduced in size.

21. A WHO team, together with the Ministry of Public Health, has developed a plan of action for an emergency response period covering the next three months. During this time the situation would be reassessed and further plans formulated. The plan deals with reconstruction of the health care infrastructure (both human and material); the development of surveillance centres during a critical period for the appearance of health hazards; environmental health systems; disease prevention and control, particular vigilance being required during the current period; the establishment of a post-war programme to deal with post-war trauma of various kinds; and the provision of essential drugs. As to this last, while large quantities have been received from various sources, some are at or beyond expiration date, thus requiring careful inventory and verification of shipments. Other short-term needs include the resumption of diagnostic facilities and a blood bank; meeting the high demand from the population for health information and education; the restoration of emergency medical care, including intensive care units; and the reinstatement of managerial, coordinating and technical skills to rehabilitate and reconstruct the health infrastructure. In this regard, the secondment of staff on a multilateral or bilateral basis to the Ministry of Public Health, and the creation of coordinating committees are urgently required.

22. A UNICEF mission arrived in Kuwait on 1 March to provide emergency relief assistance to children. The outcome of its work was a decision to mount an airlift of urgently needed vaccines and cold-chain equipment, and the fielding of a team to assist the Government of Kuwait in dealing with the psychological trauma effects of war on children. Members of the UNICEF team briefed me and the members of my mission on 25 March 1991.

D. Environmental questions

23. Kuwait has between 1,200 and 1,400 oil wells (estimates vary). According to local sources, between 500 and 800 were premeditatedly set on fire in the last days of February by the retreating forces. They pour huge clouds of dark oily smoke into the skies, and their flames can be seen for many miles. Damaged wells are also pouring crude oil onto the desert and rivers or lakes of oil are moving forward towards roads, towns and the sea. Several, which have gone out, have had to be set on fire again in order to reduce the flow of oil onto the land. The smoke from the fires forms a dense cloud ceiling at various heights up to about

12,000 feet. Depending upon weather conditions, the smoke is visible in a number of other Persian Gulf littoral States, and I am informed that its impact could spread beyond the Gulf area. The authorities have sought international help in bringing the situation under control and a number of firms, representing 80 per cent or more of the world's present oil-well firefighting capacity, are at present in Kuwait. Work has begun on dealing with the fires, and new equipment is in some instances being built for this purpose. It is, however, made more difficult by land mines and unexploded ordnance in the surrounding areas. No authoritative estimate can as yet be given of the time that will be needed to restore the situation. It is possible that some wells could self-extinguish as water begins to be drawn into them from surrounding strata. It is estimated that about 4 to 6 million barrels of oil are burning each day.

24. Environmental protection agencies of the allied Governments have inspected the situation but there is as yet no certainty regarding the hazards to the atmosphere, to the adjacent territories or to health. The presence of smoke clouds has appeared to lower temperatures locally. They move according to climatic conditions, especially the wind, and have been reported from several other Gulf States. Depending upon atmospheric conditions, environmentalists believe that these clouds could spread further afield.

25. While the mission was unable to make or find any scientific assessment of the impact on health of these emissions, local anecdotal evidence relates to skin, eye and lung ailments, and the situation is being actively studied. It seems clear that monitoring, on a regional basis, is urgently required of the environmental, including health, aspects of the oil-well fires, and that a national infrastructure should be created in Kuwait to assess and communicate related data.

26. Urgent steps are being taken in Kuwait to prevent unignited oil from reaching the sea, thereby creating a further potential marine disaster.

27. As regards mines and other unexploded ordnance, the situation is extremely grave. A number of deaths and injuries have already been reported both among private persons and among military engineers seeking to neutralize mines. Some maps showing the location of minefields have been handed over to the Kuwaiti authorities. However, both urban and outlying areas are reported to have a plethora of live bombs, rockets, grenades and other unexploded devices. The authorities also stated that explosive booby-traps had been scattered. As regards mines, many thousands have been laid on and around beaches, along the border between Kuwait and Saudi Arabia and in other areas. It appears that they are of a non-ferrous composition, thus being especially difficult to locate using orthodox mine-detecting equipment. They are, moreover, reported to be at least semi-buoyant. If this be so, the future location of at least some may be anticipated to depend upon tides and currents, and to present a threat to the coasts of other Gulf States. My mission was told that engineering detachments of the allied Governments were currently engaged in dealing with the threat from mines and other unexploded ordnance, and members indeed saw military personnel remove some from the area of mission headquarters. However, the onerous task was stated to be too great for the combined resources of the allied Governments, and other engineering concerns were being contacted.

28. I believe that the threat to the civilian population of Kuwait (and possibly of other nearby States), as well as to livestock, requires urgent coordinated action in support of the endeavours of the Government, which is clearly deeply concerned over the situation. Already, a public education programme has been instituted to warn of the dangers, and many areas, including the intensively mined region on the Saudi Arabian border, may need permanent fencing with crossing points. It may also be necessary to develop medical resources for those unfortunate occasions when prevention has failed. This could include the creation of specialist units to deal with injuries and an immediate rescue operation capability.

29. I believe that the ordnance problem is of such gravity that every possible assistance, both through the United Nations and on a bilateral basis, should be extended to assist the Kuwaiti authorities with this programme on an emergency basis. Without it, an acute danger could remain for years to come. In my opinion, this may be one of the most urgent humanitarian needs, as summer begins and the population, adults and children, begins to return to their country from exile.

E. Refugees and other vulnerable groups

30. The mission was informed that the Government is in the process of formulating a policy with regard to its human resources requirements with a view to reducing Kuwait's overall dependence on foreign labour. Such review of policies and practices had not been completed at the time of the mission's departure. Depending on its outcome, a revision might affect some categories of workers and, perhaps, some national groups, who might either wish to be re-admitted or whose residence could be discontinued as a result of loss of employment.

31. During a meeting with His Highness the Crown Prince and Prime Minister Sheikh Saad Al-Abdullah As-Salim As-Sabah on 26 March 1991, I alluded to reports emanating from Kuwait, especially in the days immediately following liberation, containing allegations affecting non-Kuwaitis, including Palestinians. The Joint Task Force had also mentioned these matters in the briefing given to me, and representatives of the authorities had emphasized steps being taken to ensure non-discriminatory treatment for the whole population. These included strengthening the police presence and deploying officials of the Ministry of Justice to each police station. His Highness assured me that many fabrications had been circulated on this subject and said that he was himself meeting that evening with a large Palestinian delegation to hear their concerns and provide every possible reassurance. In a statement issued shortly before my departure, the Minister of Information and Minister of State for Kuwaiti National Council Affairs, Mr. Badr Jassem Ya'coub, emphasized that Kuwait would apply its laws equally and without discrimination on grounds of race, origin or descent. The rule of law would be upheld, and whoever infringed it would be punished in accordance with its provisions. The statement concluded that:

"Even in the current circumstances which it is experiencing as a result of the evil aggression against its territory, Kuwait is fully prepared to receive all requests and claims regarding any practice believed to be illegal to which residents in Kuwait may have been subjected, in order that the appropriate measures regarding such practices may be taken in accordance with the precepts of the law. Kuwait also reaffirms that it is fully prepared to receive representatives from competent international bodies and organizations in order to examine this matter".

32. The mission looked into reports of numbers of displaced persons at the Kuwait-Iraq border and held discussions with the Kuwait authorities, with representatives of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), the Kuwaiti Red Crescent, the International Organization for Migration, and with the civil administration of the United States Army concerning these persons and others without documentation. It visited a temporary camp at Abdili in northern Kuwait and the border post of Safwan.

33. The Abdili camp accommodated approximately 1,000 persons at the time of the visit, some in tents provided through the Kuwaiti Red Crescent and some in makeshift shelters. Food and medical assistance is also provided by the Kuwaiti Red Crescent. The camp population was composed of some 450 Egyptian nationals who were in the process of being registered for repatriation, 50 persons of various other nationalities and up to 500 Iraqis who arrived prior to a decision by the Kuwaiti authorities to admit only third-country nationals at the border checkpoint. Several thousand Iraqis are also reported displaced to the Iraqi border town of Safwan, fleeing areas of civil unrest in major cities of southern Iraq, in search of security and shelter. Most of them are accommodated in vacated premises within the city and benefit from food and medical assistance dispensed by military forces. A temporary tented camp located on the outskirts of Safwan had already received 200 newcomers only 24 hours after it had been established. This may be indicative of a reported sizeable movement of displaced persons towards the southern tip of Iraq. The mission was also informed of the presence on Kuwaiti territory and at the border with Iraq of several thousand undocumented persons, known as "bedoons", who had previously been working in Kuwait and would now wish to regain either Kuwaiti citizenship or residence.

34. In the circumstances described above and having regard to the type of humanitarian problem observed developing at the border, the mission believes that urgent action may be required including consideration by UNHCR of the establishment of an office in Kuwait. In this connection, the mission is also mindful of a possible need for rapid repatriation, assistance or protection and of the status of the Iraqi territory adjacent to Kuwait in relation to the Geneva Conventions. It would also be desirable, in my opinion, for UNHCR to initiate consultations, along with the International Committee of the Red Cross and the International Organization for Migration, with the Kuwaiti authorities and, as appropriate, the civil administration of the occupying forces, in order to define the most appropriate assistance or protection measures for all categories of person who may be in need.

F. Logistics: transportation, communications and energy

35. According to surveys undertaken by the United States Army's Corps of Engineers, Kuwait's roads underwent moderate damage during the events from August 1990 to February 1991 with bomb craters, surface damage by tracked vehicles and damage to three bridges. As regards Kuwait International Airport, runways and taxiways are only slightly damaged, if at all. However, the landing system, terminals and the other buildings have undergone serious damage and the control tower has been destroyed. Kuwait's two commercial ports of Shuwaikh and Shuaiba are currently being assessed. There are sunken ships and mines, and dock facilities have been seriously affected. The mission was informed that repairs to these various facilities were anticipated to be complete before the end of 1991 at a total cost of around $US 13 million. All the work is expected to be covered by bilateral agreements between Kuwait and the United States, and by commercial subcontracting.

36. The Kuwaiti vehicle fleet suffered major losses during the period. It is estimated that there were around 800,000 motor vehicles in the country in 1990, of which about 85 per cent were private cars. Approximately two thirds of this asset was reported stolen, looted or vandalized. The loss of public and private vehicles is very apparent. For instance, all Kuwait City's fire-engines and the Government's stock of ambulances were removed from the country. The mission was also informed that the authorities are organizing large-scale procurement of replacement vehicles.

37. As regards communications, major damage was caused by war, vandalism and looting to most forms of telecommunications. The Joint Task Force's surveys showed that about one third of the facilities were moderately to severely damaged. Contracts for repair and replacement have already been signed to a total value of $US 23.7 million, with leading international private companies. As of 15 March, 57 per cent of the capacity of the telecommunication facilities had been restored. There is now also a limited international service with the possibility for the whole population of free calling, within certain criteria.

38. Prior to August 1990, Kuwaiti oil production was at the rate of approximately 2 million barrels per day. Currently, at least half its oil wells are on fire; many others are severely damaged. It is estimated that between 4 and 6 million barrels per day are currently being lost and there was, at the time of the mission's presence in the country, no production of crude oil or refined products. However, certain reserves are in storage and are being replenished by imports. Repairs to certain facilities are under way and, it is anticipated, production may be resumed by the end of April to a sufficient degree to sustain adequate supplies of electricity and other services to the population. The timing of a return to previous levels of production is problematical.

39. Electrical supplies have already been restored to most of Kuwait. Its previous power system was regarded as one of the most advanced in the world, with a highly developed grid system. All four of its power stations were damaged during the events. Repairs are under way, as well as to more than 40 substations that incurred varying degrees of damage.

40. My mission has concluded that, despite severe damage done to the nation's transportation, communications' and energy resource base, the process of repair and replacement has already proceeded to such a degree that the systems are fully capable of providing adequate support for humanitarian needs.

G. Observations

41. There can be no doubt that a deliberate attempt was made to extinguish Kuwait, its national identity, the pride of its people in their history and achievements. The manner of destruction, with its coordinated vandalism and massive looting, leaves an indelible image. It was a privilege for me and the members of my team to witness the rebirth of a nation, however painful the circumstances. Already, with the cooperation of its friends and allies, the country has made remarkable progress in dealing with immediate humanitarian needs. It is now moving swiftly towards meeting the major tasks of reconstruction. Therefore, little in the way of traditional humanitarian aid is immediately required of the international community at large. Certain vital assistance, as described above, is, however, urgently necessary so that the suffering of the population of Kuwait is not further prolonged, and so that it and its neighbours can again live in good health and peace.

42. Finally, I should like to place on record my appreciation to the executive heads of UNDP, UNICEF, UNHCR, UNDRO, UNEP, WFP, FAO and WHO for the cooperation which permitted a mission of so wide a range of specializations and experience to work with me in Iraq and Kuwait. I believe it most important that the United Nations family of organizations establish ever-closer coordination, and matters of emergency humanitarian assistance provide an excellent area in which this can be developed further. I was especially fortunate in the members assigned to this mission. Their objectivity, expertise and professionalism, often under trying circumstances, and the excellent spirit of cooperation, reminded me once again of the great reservoir of experience and dedication available to the United Nations.

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/22410
28 March 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

REPORT BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL CONCERNING THE CREDENTIALS OF THE REPRESENTATIVE OF COTE D'IVOIRE ON THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Pursuant to rule 15 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, the Secretary-General wishes to report that he has received credentials signed on 12 December 1990 by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Côte d'Ivoire stating that Mr. Jean-Jacques Bechio has been appointed representative of Côte d'Ivoire on the Security Council.

In the opinion of the Secretary-General, these credentials are in order.

91-09975 2231f (E)

UNITED
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General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/46/124
S/22411
1 April 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH/
FRENCH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-sixth session
Item 60 (b) of the preliminary list*
GENERAL AND COMPLETE DISARMAMENT:
INTERNATIONAL ARMS TRANSFERS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-sixth year

Letter dated 25 March 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Canada to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Right Honourable Joe Clark, in his address to the General Assembly on 26 September 1990, made a commitment to the United Nations to release, on an annual basis, a report on Canada's exports of military goods. My Government's intent is to assure greater transparency for arms shipments by providing reliable information on the aggregate value of shipments of military goods to individual countries. The first report (see annex) also reflects the breakdown of military exports from Canada to NATO, OECD and other countries. Military goods are defined in Group 2 (Munitions) of the Canadian Export Control List (ECL) as goods "specifically designed or adapted for military use". The goods controlled on the ECL are similar to those on the International Trade Munitions List (IML) used by the Co-ordinating Committee for Multilateral Strategic Export Control (COCOM). You will recall that when I met with you earlier this month I handed you an informal copy of this important document.

Canada closely controls exports of military goods and technology to countries that pose a threat to Canada or its allies, countries under Security Council sanctions or countries with persistent records of serious violations of human rights of their citizens.

It is hoped that as a result of our initiative to release this report other countries will soon issue similar reports. This report reflects Canada's strong commitment towards regional security, confidence-building, non-proliferation and greater transparency in arms transfers.

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* A/46/50.

In this regard, I would request that the present letter and attached report be circulated as an official document of the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly, under item 60 (b) of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) L. Yves FORTIER, Q.C., O.C.
Ambassador and
Permanent Representative

ANNEX

FIRST ANNUAL REPORT EXPORT OF MILITARY GOODS FROM CANADA 1990

March 1991

EXPORT CONTROLS DIVISION
SPECIAL TRADE RELATIONS BUREAU
EXTERNAL AFFAIRS AND INTERNATIONAL TRADE
CANADA

FOREWORD

1. The Government believes Canadians hold strong views about the role which their country plays internationally. They want Canada to maintain a series of defence obligations, most notably in the NATO alliance and within NORAD; they want Canada to participate in peacekeeping missions; they want Canada to work towards the maintenance of international order and stability and to maintain a strong stand against human rights abuses. All of these elements were weighed in the process which resulted in the 1986 Export Controls Policy announced by the Right Honourable Joe Clark, the Secretary of State for External Affairs.

2. At the time Mr. Clark stated that Canada would closely control the export of military goods and technology to:

a) countries which pose a threat to Canada and its allies;
b) countries involved in or under imminent threat of hostilities;
c) countries under United Nations Security Council sanctions; and
d) countries whose governments have a persistent record of serious violations of the human rights of their citizens, unless it can be demonstrated that there is no reasonable risk that the goods might be used against the civilian population.

3. A standard review process was established for proposed exports of offensive military equipment to any country, except NATO and a handful of other countries (Australia, Japan, New Zealand, Mexico, Sweden, Switzerland). In the case of non-offensive equipment, Ministerial review is undertaken if the country is engaged in hostilities, has a record of human rights abuse, is under United Nations sanctions or is deemed to be a threat to Canada or its allies.

4. Whether the goods proposed for export are offensive or non-offensive, Ministerial review, if required, is only undertaken after a standard review process is completed with Department of National Defence, Industry, Science and Technology Canada and within several divisions of External Affairs and International Trade Canada including the Human Rights Division.

5. Canada has long been a leading proponent of measures to deal effectively with the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, and has advocated restraint and effective controls on the export of conventional weapons. It is in that context that on February 8, 1991 the Prime Minister, the Right Honourable Brian Mulroney and the Secretary of State for External Affairs announced a Proposal for a World Summit under United Nations auspices on the Instruments of War and Weapons of Mass

Destruction. This proposal aims at securing a statement of global political will condeming the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction as well as massive build ups of conventional weapons and endorsing a comprehensive programme of action to address these concerns.

6. Canada is concerned about the international transfer of conventional arms, particulary about the potential effects in areas where tension or conflict threaten international or national peace and security. For the past three years (1988, 1989 and 1990), Canada has been among the sponsors of a resolution dealing with this question at the United Nations General Assembly. Canada is represented on the U.N. Group of Governmental Experts on Arms Transfer Transparency currently carrying out a study on ways and means of promoting transparency in international arms transfers. We look forward to examining the Group's report, which will be submitted to the General Assembly in the fall of 1991.

7. It was with that pursuit of greater transparency in mind that, in his speech to the United Nations General Assembly on September 26, 1990, the Right Honourable Joe Clark highlighted, amongst others, the themes of regional security, confidence building, proliferation and arms transfers. On the latter, he emphasized the importance of making arms transfers and procurement as transparent as possible, and announced that Canada will henceforth release an annual report on its exports of military goods.

8. For the purposes of the report, military goods are defined as in Group 2 (Munitions) of the Export Control List (ECL, August 1990) which is based on the International Munitions List. Statistics, which are based on reports of actual exports made against permits issued under the Export and Import Permits Act (EIPA), reflect totals exported by country of destination and by ECL number with the exception of the United States. It has been a long standing policy that permits are not required for exports of Group 2 (Munitions) to the U.S. Information provided by permit applicants, including the product, value, and names of exporter and consignee are provided to EAITC in confidence and will be protected to ensure compliance with requirements of the EIPA.

9. Some international sources and Statistics Canada may include all goods going to Military end users, as apposed to "military goods" as defined under ECL Group 2. Some sources may have included in their figures such products as food rations or commercial computers sold to the military. This explains why the figures contained in the First Annual Report may differ from those contained in reports from other sources.

10. Next year's Report will have comparative figures relating to 1990. /...

Notes on Methodology

The statistics in this annual report were prepared by the Special Trade Relations Bureau of External Affairs and International Trade Canada. Readers should be aware that this is the first time that these statistics have been prepared using this methodology. The following should be noted regarding the statistical tables:

- The dollar values shown on export permits, are the authorized limits of potential exports and do not necessarily reflect actual export values. Therefore, in order to verify what shipments were actually made against each Group 2 (Munitions) permit, all permit holders were contacted and advised of the requirement to submit this information on a quarterly basis. This annual report is based on that information.
- "Military goods" are defined for export control purposes as goods specifically designed or adapted for military use and as controlled under Group 2 (Munitions) of the Export Control List (ECL).
- Export permits for Group 2 (Munitions) products of the ECL are not required to the USA and therefore statistics of exports to that destination are not included.
- Figures reflect information received as of the date of this report. Late entries will be reflected in future annual reports.

These figures will therefore differ from statistics generated by Statistics Canada and other international sources.

ANNUAL REPORT ON EXPORTS OF MILITARY GOODS 1990

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TABLE 1

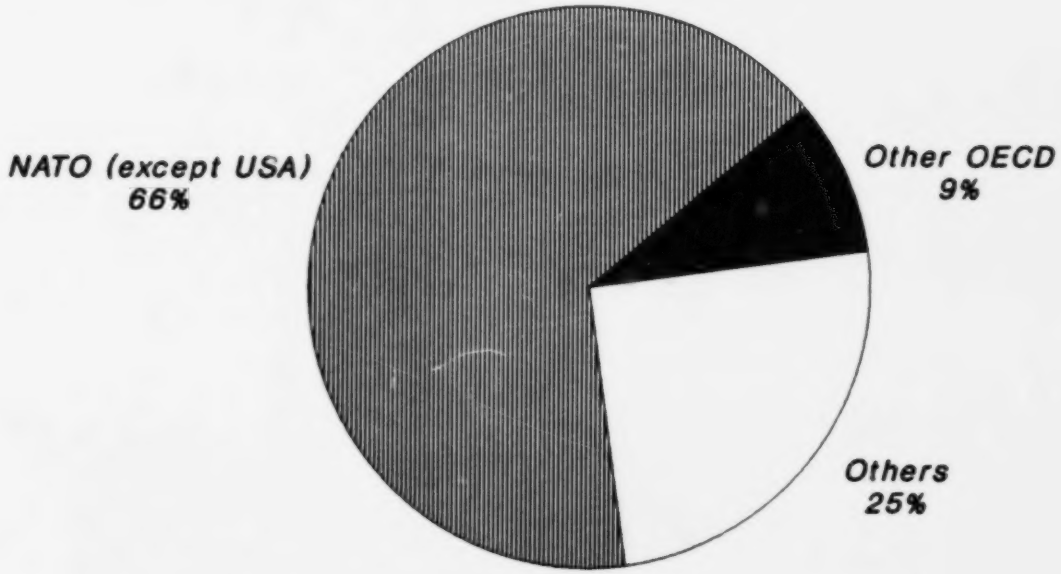
EXPORTS OF MILITARY GOODS
NATO (EXCEPT USA), OTHER OECD, OTHERS

EXPORT PERIOD: 01/01/90 - 12/31/90

DESTINATION [1]	1990 VALUE EXPORTED (Canadian dollars)	%
NATO (except USA)	104,878,424	66.0
Other OECD	14,343,028	9.0
Others	39,604,419	25.0
TOTAL	158,825,871	100.0

[1] A detailed list on NATO and other OECD member countries is presented in Annex 1.

EXPORTS OF MILITARY GOODS
NATO (EXCEPT USA), OTHER OECD, OTHERS



EXPORTS BY DESTINATION
-- 1990 --

Source: Table 1
A detailed list of NATO and other OECD countries is presented in Annex 1

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TABLE 2

EXPORTS OF MILITARY GOODS BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATION

EXPORT PERIOD: 01/01/90 - 12/31/90

COUNTRY OF DESTINATION	VALUE EXPORTED (Canadian dollars)
Algeria	710
Australia	5,268,663
Austria	189,591
Belgium	676,431
Brazil	4,342,918
Cameroon	30,489
Chile	148,512
China, People's Rep.	6,395
Denmark	1,039,599
Ecuador	216,938
Egypt	488,748
Finland	50,694
France	697,845
Germany	67,527,295
Greece	420,200
Greenland	11,587
Hong Kong	42,554
India	561,506
Israel	63,959
Italy	5,191,780
Ivory Coast	1,896
Japan	4,575,552
Kenya	790,907
Korea, Republic of	11,916,129
Kuwait [1]	14,740

[1] Shipments made prior to the United Nations sanctions effective August 6, 1990.

TABLE 2 (con't)

EXPORTS OF MILITARY GOODS
BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATION

EXPORT PERIOD: 01/01/90 - 12/31/90

COUNTRY OF DESTINATION	VALUE EXPORTED (Canadian dollars)
Luxembourg	194,095
Malaysia	13,495
Mauritania	1,940
Mexico	247,299
Morocco	162,584
Netherlands	11,892,521
New Zealand	348,167
Norway	461,665
Oman	102,694
Pakistan	4,418,081
Peru	5,875
Philippines	115,224
Portugal	515,652
Saudi Arabia	10,069,897
Singapore	934,666
Spain	1,774,092
Sri Lanka	152,529
Sweden	979,597
Switzerland	2,930,764
Tanzania	2,477,517
Thailand	1,821,740
Togo	81,470
Turkey	1,880,518
United Arab Emirates	146,348
United Kingdom	12,606,749

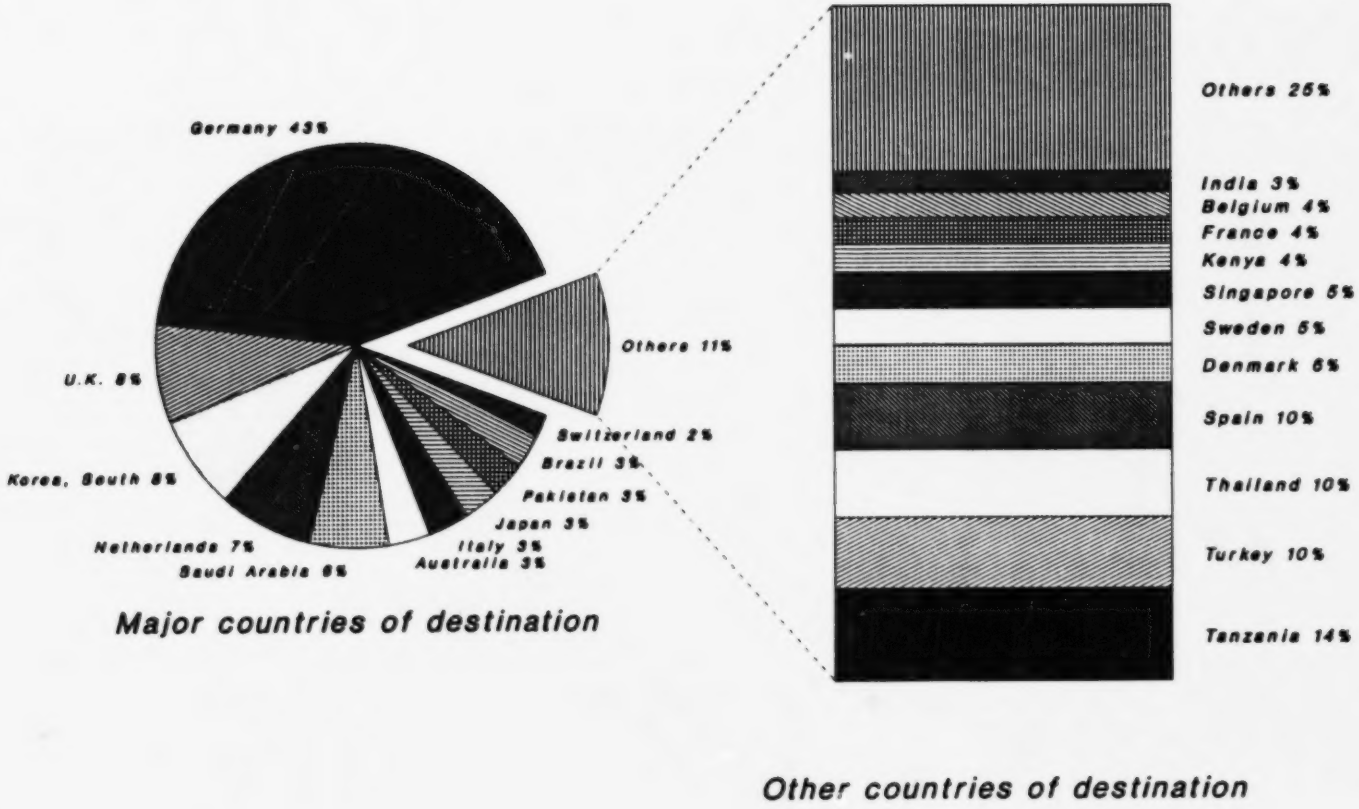
TABLE 2 (con't)

EXPORTS OF MILITARY GOODS
BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATION

EXPORT PERIOD: 01/01/90 - 12/31/90

COUNTRY OF DESTINATION	VALUE EXPORTED (Canadian dollars)
Uruguay	60,931
Venezuela	8,225
Yugoslavia	9,165
Zambia	136,751
ALL COUNTRIES	158,825,871

EXPORTS OF MILITARY GOODS BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATION -- 1990 --



Source: table 2

TABLE 3

EXPORTS OF MILITARY GOODS FROM CANADA BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATION AND ECL ITEM No.

EXPORT PERIOD: 01/01/90 - 12/31/90

COUNTRY OF DESTINATION	ECL ITEM No. [1]	SUB TOTAL (Canadian dollars)	TOTAL
Algeria	2014	710	710
Australia	2001	35,209	
	2002	925	
	2003	35,464	
	2005	246,474	
	2007	117,221	
	2009	251,514	
	2010	2,653,995	
	2011	1,830,028	
	2013	51,056	
	2014	46,777	5,268,663
Austria	2001	178,091	
	2003	11,500	189,591
Belgium	2001	56,906	
	2003	102,427	
	2004	4,046	
	2007	40,000	
	2009	48,277	
	2011	376,477	
	2013	48,280	676,413

[1] A description of Group 2 (Munitions) is presented in Annex 2.

TABLE 3 (con't)

EXPORTS OF MILITARY GOODS FROM CANADA
BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATION AND ECL ITEM No.

EXPORT PERIOD: 01/01/90 - 12/31/90

COUNTRY OF DESTINATION	ECL ITEM No. [1]	SUB TOTAL (Canadian dollars)	TOTAL
Brazil	2009	50,270	
	2010	4,291,862	
	2011	786	4,342,918
Cameroon	2010	30,489	30,489
Chile	2010	116,061	
	2011	32,451	148,512
China, People's Rep.	2011	6,395	6,395
Denmark	2001	59,002	
	2003	790,125	
	2006	42,200	
	2007	116,282	
	2011	30,000	
	2013	1,990	1,039,599
Ecuador	2010	216,938	216,938
Egypt	2001	2,657	
	2010	478,804	
	2011	7,287	488,748

[1] A description of Group 2 (Munitions) is presented in Annex 2.

TABLE 3 (con't)

EXPORTS OF MILITARY GOODS FROM CANADA
BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATION AND ECL ITEM No.

EXPORT PERIOD: 01/01/90 - 12/31/90

COUNTRY OF DESTINATION	ECL ITEM No. [1]	SUB TOTAL (Canadian dollars)	TOTAL
Finland	2001	33,736	
	2003	7,668	
	2014	9,290	50,694
France	2001	125,904	
	2004	161,376	
	2010	85,207	
	2011	209,823	
	2013	26,535	
	2014	30,000	
	2015	59,000	697,845
Germany	2001	702,701	
	2003	702,145	
	2004	998,466	
	2005	596,374	
	2006	129,725	
	2007	2,373,382	
	2009	2,927	
	2010	25,035,608	
	2011	9,524,642	
	2013	20,400	
	2014	27,347,853	
	2015	57,000	
	2017	29,756	
	2019	6,316	67,527,295

[1] A description of Group 2 (Munitions) is presented in Annex 2.

TABLE 3 (con't)

EXPORTS OF MILITARY GOODS FROM CANADA
BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATION AND ECL ITEM No.

EXPORT PERIOD: 01/01/90 - 12/31/90

COUNTRY OF DESTINATION	ECL ITEM No. [1]	SUB TOTAL (Canadian dollars)	TOTAL
Greece	2001	7,136	
	2006	9,194	
	2011	403,870	420,200
Greenland	2011	11,587	11,587
Hong Kong	2001	10,947	
	2003	1,000	
	2011	87	
	2013	30,520	42,554
India	2011	124,972	
	2013	436,534	561,506
Israel	2005	13,831	
	2006	50,128	63,959
Italy	2001	135,720	
	2003	9,650	
	2004	29,000	
	2006	1,568,869	
	2010	363,660	
	2011	2,818,888	
	2013	10,952	
	2014	255,041	5,191,780

[1] A description of Group 2 (Munitions) is presented in Annex 2.

TABLE 3 (con't)

EXPORTS OF MILITARY GOODS FROM CANADA
BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATION AND ECL ITEM No.

EXPORT PERIOD: 01/01/90 - 12/31/90

COUNTRY OF DESTINATION	ECL ITEM No. [1]	SUB TOTAL (Canadian dollars)	TOTAL
Ivory Coast	2011	1,896	1,896
Japan	2009	2,388,601	
	2010	64,011	
	2011	1,787,489	
	2013	85,451	
	2017	250,000	4,575,552
Kenya	2010	790,907	790,907
Korea, Republic of	2005	1,860,836	
	2006	57,572	
	2010	238,263	
	2011	6,555,708	
	2013	3,203,750	11,916,129
Kuwait [2]	2011	600	
	2013	14,140	14,740

[1] A description of Group 2 (Munitions) is presented in Annex 2.

[2] Shipments made prior to the United Nations sanctions effective August 6, 1990.

TABLE 3 (con't)

EXPORTS OF MILITARY GOODS FROM CANADA
BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATION AND ECL ITEM No.

EXPORT PERIOD: 01/01/90 - 12/31/90

COUNTRY OF DESTINATION	ECL ITEM No. [1]	SUB TOTAL (Canadian dollars)	TOTAL
Luxembourg	2001	2,000	
	2003	15,592	
	2006	4,625	
	2010	171,251	
	2014	627	194,095
Malaysia	2010	13,495	13,495
Mauritania	2010	1,940	1,940
Mexico	2011	72,139	
	2013	175,160	247,299
Morocco	2014	162,584	162,584
Netherlands	2003	7,750	
	2004	1,014,875	
	2005	981,417	
	2007	2,206,527	
	2009	440,325	
	2010	1,095,922	
	2011	5,601,721	
	2014	543,984	11,892,521

[1] A description of Group 2 (Munitions) is presented in Annex 2.

TABLE 3 (con't)

EXPORTS OF MILITARY GOODS FROM CANADA
BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATION AND ECL ITEM No.

EXPORT PERIOD: 01/01/90 - 12/31/90

COUNTRY OF DESTINATION	ECL ITEM No. [1]	SUB TOTAL (Canadian dollars)	TOTAL
New Zealand	2001	108,877	
	2003	22,996	
	2005	516	
	2010	106,643	
	2011	14,551	
	2013	94,584	348,167
Norway	2001	45,069	
	2003	5,195	
	2004	62,662	
	2006	3,683	
	2007	210,020	
	2009	24,331	
	2011	110,705	461,665
Oman	2010	102,694	102,694
Pakistan	2011	4,410,981	
	2013	7,100	4,418,081
Peru	2011	5,875	5,875
Philippines	2010	115,224	115,224
Portugal	2009	492,383	
	2011	23,269	515,652

[1] A description of Group 2 (Munitions) is presented in Annex 2.

TABLE 3 (con't)

EXPORTS OF MILITARY GOODS FROM CANADA
BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATION AND ECL ITEM No.

EXPORT PERIOD: 01/01/90 - 12/31/90

COUNTRY OF DESTINATION	ECL ITEM No. [1]	SUB TOTAL (Canadian dollars)	TOTAL
Saudi Arabia	2002	869,231	
	2007	2,475,420	
	2011	6,621,650	
	2014	74,856	
	2017	28,740	10,069,897
Singapore	2005	207,000	
	2006	27,892	
	2007	300	
	2011	454,632	
	2014	207,310	
	2015	14,532	
	2017	23,000	934,666
Spain	2009	52,347	
	2010	4,665	
	2011	1,673,872	
	2013	43,208	1,774,092
Sri Lanka	2011	152,529	152,529

[1] A description of Group 2 (Munitions) is presented in Annex 2.

TABLE 3 (con't)

EXPORTS OF MILITARY GOODS FROM CANADA
BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATION AND ECL ITEM No.

EXPORT PERIOD: 01/01/90 - 12/31/90

COUNTRY OF DESTINATION	ECL ITEM No. [1]	SUB TOTAL (Canadian dollars)	TOTAL
Sweden	2002	16,464	
	2003	13,825	
	2009	438,880	
	2011	262,568	
	2013	182,360	
	2017	65,500	979,597
Switzerland	2001	13,437	
	2003	1,518	
	2006	1,988,474	
	2007	832,288	
	2011	95,047	2,930,764
Tanzania	2010	2,477,517	2,477,517
Thailand	2001	3,137	
	2002	20,300	
	2003	9,100	
	2004	1,494,826	
	2006	166,558	
	2010	32,721	
	2011	63,105	
	2014	31,993	1,821,740
Togo	2010	81,470	81,470

[1] A description of Group 2 (Munitions) is presented in Annex 2.

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TABLE 3 (con't)

EXPORTS OF MILITARY GOODS FROM CANADA
BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATION AND ECL ITEM No.

EXPORT PERIOD: 01/01/90 - 12/31/90

COUNTRY OF DESTINATION	ECL ITEM No. [1]	SUB TOTAL (Canadian dollars)	TOTAL
Turkey	2010	516,184	
	2011	1,208,985	
	2014	155,349	1,880,518
United Arab Emirates	2010	146,348	146,348
United Kingdom	2001	26,532	
	2002	76,949	
	2003	13,275	
	2004	128,600	
	2005	3,614,541	
	2006	628,003	
	2007	347,320	
	2009	41,179	
	2010	328,486	
	2011	6,925,166	
	2012	60,760	
	2014	415,938	12,606,749
Uruguay	2001	5,250	
	2006	55,681	60,931

[1] A description of Group 2 (Munitions) is presented in Annex 2.

TABLE 3 (con't)

EXPORTS OF MILITARY GOODS FROM CANADA
BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATION AND ECL ITEM No.

EXPORT PERIOD: 01/01/90 - 12/31/90

COUNTRY OF DESTINATION	ECL ITEM No. [1]	SUB TOTAL (Canadian dollars)	TOTAL
Venezuela	2010	8,225	8,225
Yugoslavia	2006	9,165	9,165
Zambia	2010	136,751	136,751
ALL COUNTRIES			158,825,871

[1] A description of Group 2 (Munitions) is presented in Annex 2.

ANNEX 1

List of *NATO* and
other OECD member countries

* *NATO* member countries:

Belgium
Denmark
France
Germany
Greece
Iceland
Italy
Luxembourg
Netherlands
Norway
Portugal
Spain
Turkey
USA
United Kingdom

** *Other OECD* member countries:

Australia
Austria
Finland
Japan
New Zealand
Sweden
Switzerland

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* *North Atlantic Treaty Organization*
** *Organization For Economic Co-operation and Development*

ANNEX 2

Description of Group 2 (Munitions) of the Export Control List (ECL No.)

ECL Item No.	Description
2001	Small arms and machine guns, as follows, and specially designed components
2002	Large calibre armament or weapons and projectors, as follows, and specially designed components and "specially designed software"
2003	Ammunition, and specially designed components and "specially designed software" therefor, for the weapons embargoed by Items 2001, 2002 or 2026
2004	Bombs, torpedoes, rockets and missiles, as follows, and specially designed components and "specially designed software"
2005	Fire control systems and sub-systems, as follows, specially designed for military use, specially designed components and accessories and "specially designed software"
2006	Vehicles, as follows, specially designed or modified for military use, specially designed components and "specially designed software"
2007	Toxicological agents, tear gas, related equipment, components, materials and technology as follows, and "specially designed software"
2008	Military explosives and fuels, as follows: "additives", "precursors" and "stabilisers" therefor, and "specially designed software"

ANNEX 2 (con't)

Description of Group 2 (Munitions) of the Export Control List (ECL No.)

ECL Item No.	Description
2009	Vessels of war and special naval equipment, as follows, and specially designed components and "specially designed software"
2010	Aircraft and helicopters, unmanned airborne vehicles, aero-engines and aircraft or helicopter equipment, associated equipment and components, specially designed for military purposes, as follows, and "specially designed software"
2011	Electronic equipment specially designed for military use and specially designed components and "specially designed software"
2012	Photographic and electro-optical imaging equipment, as follows, and specially designed components and "specially designed software"
2013	Special armoured equipment, as follows
2014	Specialized equipment for military training or for simulating military scenarios, specially designed components and accessories and "specially designed software"
2015	Military infrared, thermal imaging and image intensifier equipment, specially designed components and "specially designed software"
2016	Forgings, castings and semi-finished products specially designed for the products embargoed by Items 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2006 or 2010

ANNEX 2 (con't)

Description of Group 2 (Munitions) of the Export Control List (ECL No.)

ECL Item No.	Description
2017	Miscellaneous equipment and materials, as follows, specially designed components and "specially designed software"
2018	Equipment and technology for the "production" of products referred to in Group 2, as follows, and "specially designed software"
2020	Cryogenic and superconductive equipment, as follows, specially designed components and accessories, and "specially designed software"
2022	Electrically triggered shutters of photochromic or electro-optical type having a shutter speed of less than 100 microseconds, and "specially designed software" therefor, *except* shutters which are an essential part of a high-speed camera
2023	Directed energy weapons (DEW) systems and specially designed components, as follows, and "specially designed software"
2024	"Software", as follows
2026	Kinetic energy weapon systems and associated equipment, as follows, specially designed components and "specially designed software"

The term "as follows" restricts the control to goods described on the Export Control List (ECL). For details, readers should therefore refer to the current E.C.L. Guide.